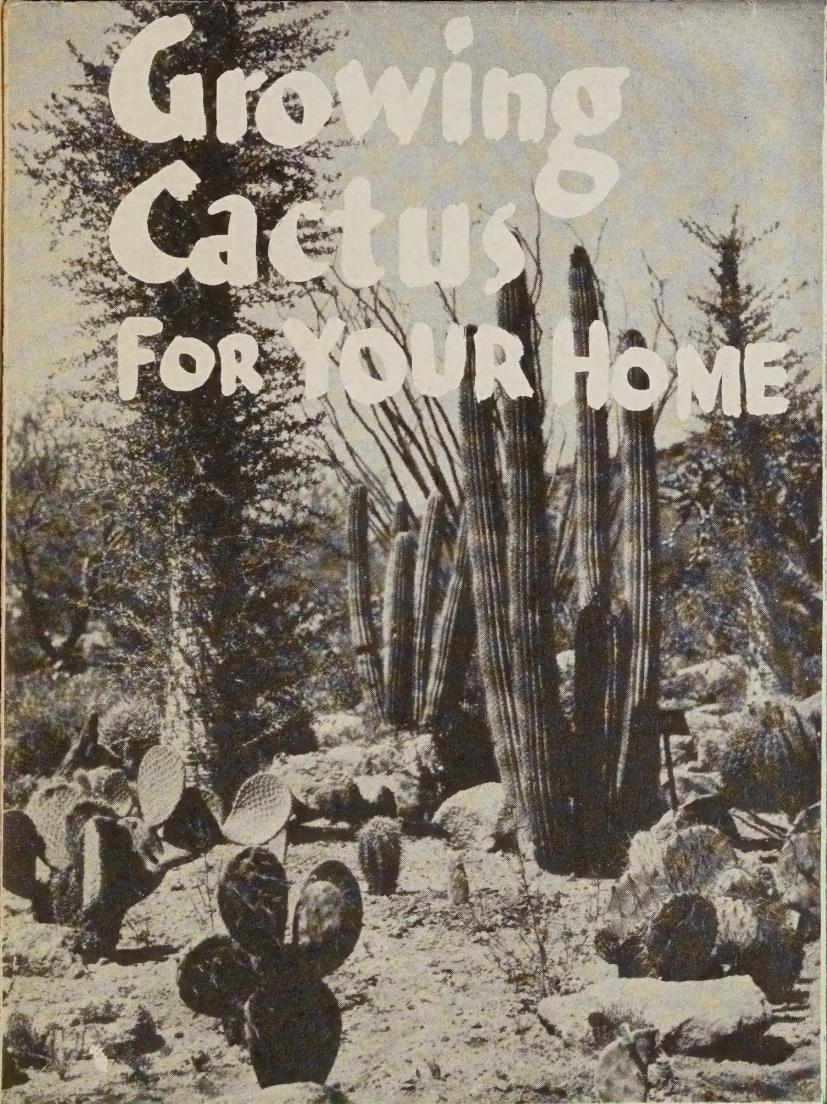


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# Growing Cactus FOR YOUR HOME



= 1941,



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New c1941

Liefgreen Seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz.

# CACTUS COLLECTIONS

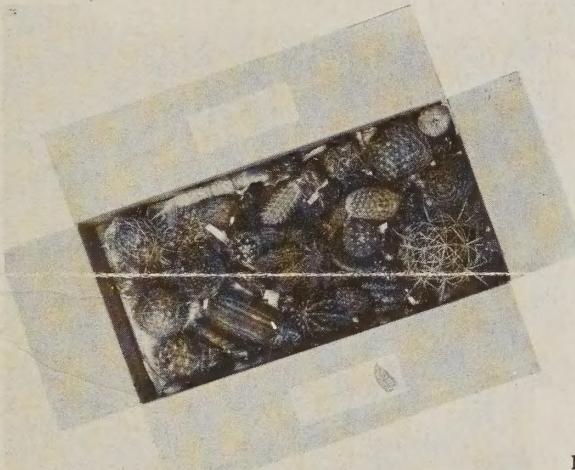
# Attractively Boxed!

**NEW!****NOVEL!****DIFFERENT!**

CHOICE COLLECTIONS FOR INDOOR GARDENS. ALL PLANTS BOTANICALLY NAMED. ROOTS ARE WRAPPED IN PEAT MOSS AND SAND WITH CELLOPHANE. PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS WITH EVERY BOX.

**NOTE:**

All collections are made up with plants of our own choice and at the prices offered they cannot be selected as to variety. If individual or special varieties are desired, please make your selection from the 138 varieties listed on the reverse side of this folder. Prices as listed for individual varieties will prevail.

**BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 3**

This collection contains 25 Cacti Plants and includes quite a number of the more beautiful and rare varieties. A real bargain.

Postpaid—\$4.00

**BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 2**

Made up of 15 attractive Cacti of our own selection and includes some of the rare varieties. All interesting specimens.

Postpaid—\$2.00

**BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 1**

Made up of 10 Cacti plants of our own selection. All interesting and some unusual.

Postpaid—\$1.25

**DESERT LOGS**

CACTUS—commonly known as the jumping cactus of the great southwestern desert. The wood, usually centuries old, has been gathered in the dead state on the desert where it has been cured naturally by the sun. Through the holes, small branches or clusters of spines once grew.

The logs are cut from long branches, finished and planted with small cacti, succulents or aloes best suited to each individual piece.

The plants habitant of arid or well drained regions require little moisture, but like most plants, need some direct light during part of each day.

DESERT LOGS should be kept quite dry. Usually they should be put into water half their depth for a few minutes about once a week.

DESERT LOGS with attractive selection of cacti plants are available in the following sizes—each log different:

6 INCH (LENGTH) LOGS  
\$1.50 Each Postpaid

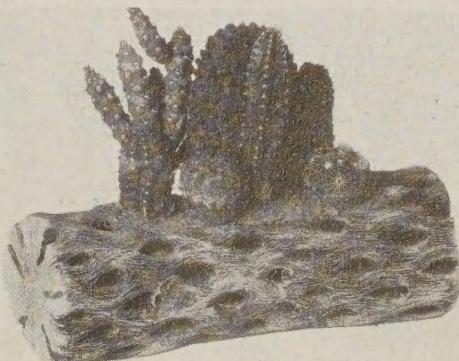
8 INCH (LENGTH) LOGS  
\$2.00 Each Postpaid

10 INCH (LENGTH) LOGS  
\$2.50 Each Prepaid

**BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 0**

Made up of 5 attractive Cacti plants of our own selection.

Postpaid—\$1.00







## 138 VARIETIES

### of Attractive Southwestern Cactus!

It is easy to have an indoor or outdoor Cactus Garden. Study these many and varied varieties —then select the ones you like best and send your order at once!

**ALL PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE -- WE PAY THE POSTAGE!!**

1—*ACANTHOCECUS PENTAGONUS*. Triangular, procumbent night bloomer. Good grafting stock. .35  
2—*ANCISTROCACTUS SCHERI*. Small tubercles, yellow—some hooked. Pretty yellow green bloom—1½ in. in seedlings. .35. Mature blooming plants. .50  
3—*ASTROCARYUM FISSURATUS* (Living Rock). Most interesting, with blooms late summer or early fall. Mature plants—2 to 3 inches. .30  
4—*ASTROPHYTUM ASTERIAS*. Grows flat to the ground, beautifully decorated and finely marked. Has large yellow flowers. Commonly known as the "Sea Urchin". Needs strictly lime soil. 2 to 3 inch plants. .50  
5—*ASTROPHYTUM MYSTICOGMA*. Very attractive with large yellow flowers when mature. Spineless. Common name—Bishop's Cap. 1½ inches. .25  
6—*ASTROPHYTUM ORNATUM*. Very striking with white spots on greenish gray body. Yellow spines with lumen colored flowers. 1½ in. in .50  
7—*BRITTONIA DAVISI*. Tubercles with splendid, long hooked spines. 1½ inch seedlings. .30  
8—*CERATOCACTUS NOBILIS*. 2 to 3 inch. Native of West Indies. .30  
9—*CERATOCACTUS PALMERI*. One of the woolly types. Fast growing. 5 inch seedlings. .40  
10—*CEREUS*—large tree like cacti with decided trunk and heavy, columnar branches. Most of the species are popular in cactus collections. They withstand dry conditions well.  
11—*CEREUS VIOLACEUS*. Native of Argentina. Moderate size plants with good hook spines. They are bluish green in color and bear, when mature, large white fragrant flowers. 2 inch seedlings. .25; 3 inch seedlings. .40; 12 to 15 inch plants. \$1.75  
12—*CHAMAECACTUS SYLVESTRIS*. Charming small cactus from Argentina. Bears bright orange red flower. Grows rapidly. Common name Peanut. 2 to 3 inches. .25  
13—*CLEISTOCACTUS BAUMANNII*. Slender growing cactus from South America. It is a generous bloomer and appreciates a little extra moisture. It bears a bright red flower and it often is called the "Scarlet Bush". 2 inch plants. .30  
14—*CLEISTOCACTUS BUCHTINI*. Slender cactus from Bolivia. 15 inch plants. \$1.00  
15—*CORYPHANTHAS* are from small to medium size cacti, globose and cylindrical. They usually bear many spines. They bear beautiful flowers in shades of pink and yellow and make good potted plants. They do not require much water.  
16—*CLEISTOCACTUS STRAUSSI*. Especially popular with its white, hairy flowers. It bears bright red, tubular flowers. Common name—"Silver Torch". 2 to 3 inches. .30  
17—*CORYPHANTHA ECHINOS*. Most interesting, with white spines and bears a pink and white flower. 1 inch plants. .25  
18—*CORYPHANTHA ERECTA*. Has erect, cylindrical yellow green stems with net work of pale yellow spines. Has yellow flower. 1½ inch plants. .25  
19—*CORYPHANTHA VIVIPARA*. Grows in nest, small clump. Has white to reddish brown spines. Its purplish pink flowers give space to bright green fruit. 2 inch plants. .30  
20—*ECHINOCACTUS*. Large cacti often known as barrel cacti, but differing in that they are better known cacti—termed barrel—of the South-Western United States. They are denizens of the desert and extremely drought resistant.  
21—*ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII*. A solitary globeous cactus intricately armed with brittle golden spines. Its flowers are yellow. It is native of Mexico and is often found in the golden barrel. A showy and grand plant always attractive in a collection. Seedlings 1½ inches. .30; 4 inch plants. .20  
22—*ECHINOCACTUS HORIZONTALONIUS*. An interesting cactus with spineless arms. The flowers come from the top of the plant. 2½ inch. .30  
23—*ECHINOCACTUS INGENS*. Has a blue green body with brown to black spines. It is known as the "Mexican Barrel". 1 in. in seedlings .30  
24—*ECHINOCACTUS DASYACANTHUS*. Some are solitary—others clump. Covered densely with reddish grey spines. Large yellow flowers. The "Texas Rainbow". 2 to 3 inches. .30  
25—*ECHINOCACTUS REICHMANNII*. "Hedgehog" found in Arizona. Its cylindrical arms are heavily armed with yellow spines. They bear light pink to dark pink flowers. 1 to 3 inches. .30  
26—*ECHINOCACTUS FITTCHEI*. A lace type with lovely pink blooms. 2 to 3 inches. .30  
27—*ECHINOCACTUS LUTEA*. Rare South American. Similar to Knippelii with light yellow flowers. Mature plants—1 to 3 inches. .75  
28—*ECHINOCACTUS MARKERII*. Another branching type. 2 to 3 inches. .35  
29—*ECHINOCACTUS PAPILLIFUS*. A very attractive cactus from Texas, with large yellow flowers with brown centers. 1 to 4 inches. .50  
30—*ECHINOCACTUS PENTALOPHIUS*. Is a spindly procumbent type with purple flowers. Seedlings 1 to 2 inches. .30  
31—*ECHINOMASTUS TEXENSIS*. Globular plants resembling the coryphantha. Has large pink flower. 2 to 3 inches. .30  
32—*ECHINOCERUS REICHENBACHII*. White pectinate spines. Lacy appearance, with pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. .25  
33—*ECHINOCERUS RIGIDISSIMUM*. "The beautiful Arizona Rainbow". 3 to 5 inches. Each. .35, .50 and .75  
34—*ECHINOCERUS STOLONIFERUS*. Comparatively new species from Arizona. Mexico. 2 to 3 inches. .75  
35—*ECHINOCERUS VIRIDIFOLIA*. A plant you'll like from Texas. 2 to 3 inches. .30  
36—*ECHINOMASTUS*. Many species resembling the coryphantha. Has large pink flower. 2 to 3 inches. .30  
37—*ECHINOCERUS* are much more hardy than most cacti. They thrive in rich soil and are excellent for borders. They are characterized with prominent ribs and long necked blossoms.  
38—*ECHINOCERUS ANCISTRICOPHORA*. Short curved spines, white flowers. 1½ inches. .50  
39—*ECHINOCERUS CALACLORA*. Differs from other echinoceruses with its blue green color. Slow growing. From Brazil. White flower. 1½ inches. .35  
40—*ECHINOCERUS EVREUXII*. Fast growing. Short stiff spines. White flowers. 1½ inches. .35  
41—*ECHINOCERUS MULTIPLEX*. Has long yellow spines and bears pink orchid flowers. 1½ inch plants. .25

41—*ECHINOPSIS POLYANCISTRO*. A fine echinopsis. 1½ inches. .50  
42—*ECHINOPSIS SCHWEINSBERGII*. Mature free bloomers. 4 inch plants. \$1.25  
43—*EPITHELANTHA MICROMERIS*. A spindly little cactus—its body covered with tiny, stiff like white hair. In small pink flowers are many petals, but no stamens. But the fruit is very attractive. Common name—"Texas gold ball". 1 inch. .25  
44—*ESCOBARIA DASYACANTHUS*. Native of Texas. Regular spines and pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. .25  
45—*ESCHATO LANATIFOLIA*. The Persian old man. Handsome white hair. .75 Not illustrated. Out of stock until summer.  
EUPHORIAS—are closely connected with mucilaginous types. They can be readily distinguished by their milky substance.  
46—*EUPHORIA AGGREGATA*. Attractively ridged. Clusters freely. 1½ to 2 inches. .30  
47—*EUPHORIA HEDGESIANA*. Interesting with odd kernel shape division known as the "Corn cob". 8 inch plants. .25  
FEROCACTUS—resembles Echinocactus except that the species are generally larger and the fruits are sweet. They have attractive spines and often well colored.  
48—*FEROCACTUS ALAMOENSIS*. A rare plant from Sonora, Mexico. 1 to 2 inches. Each plant. .50  
49—*FEROCACTUS CORNINGERI*. Very symmetrical. Spined red and flattened. Flowers pink or white to purple. 1 inch plant. .25  
50—*FEROCACTUS GRACILIS*. This plant has red spines with a few radials white. Flowers red with yellow. Native of lower California. 1 inch. .25  
51—*FEROCACTUS ELECTROCANTHUS*. From Mexico. Its spreading amber spines make a show plant. 1½ inches. .30  
52—*FEROCACTUS LEONTEI*. One of the most beautiful "barrels". Native of Arizona. 2 to 3 inches. .40; 4 to 5 inches. .75. Specimen plants. .50  
53—*FEROCACTUS NOBILIS*. Red spines, centrally hooked. 1 inch. .25  
54—*FEROCACTUS UNICINATUS*. Somewhat resembles Echinocactus. 2 to 3 inches. .25  
55—*FEROCACTUS WISLEZENI*. This is a common southwest barrel. A very sturdy plant from Arizona. Red to yellow flowers. 6 to 8 inches. .25  
HARRISIA—climbing—rather slender stemmed cacti bearing beautiful flowers and interesting fruit.  
56—*HARRISIA MARTINI*. Native of Argentina. Very spiny. Can stand more than usual moisture. 3 to 4 inches. .25  
57—*HATAMOCACTUS SETISPENSIS*. The Texas twisted rib. A persistent climbing cactus with many spines. 1 to 2 inches. .25  
58—*HOHOMECACTUS TEXENSIS*. Resembles horizonthalonius. Easy to grow, with delicate pink blooms. Coarse, heavy spines. 2 to 3 inches. .30  
59—*LEMAIRECERUS*. Large cacti usually with short trunk and branched tops. They are very ornamental. Drought resistant, but can be watered freely and will grow rapidly.  
60—*LEMAIRECERUS MONTANUS*. Smooth densely trunk. Few ribs and stout spines. 30 inches (VIA EXPRESS COLLECT) \$4.00  
61—*LEMAIRECERUS PRUINOSUS*. Blush green with black spines. 1½ inches. .25. Not illustrated.  
62—*LEMAIRECERUS STELLATUS*. Blue green. Red fruit and red flowers. 3 inches. .25  
63—*LEMAIRECERUS THURELLI*. The pipe organ cactus of Arizona. Green body, many ribs, brown to black spines. 10 to 15 inch plants. .25  
LOBIVIA—Are native of Central South America. Some are heavily covered with spines while others have few. When little more than one year old, they have a tiny blossom in rich hues of red and yellow.  
64—*LOBIVIA ATROVIOLENS*. A neat, short spined species off-setting very freely. 1 inch. .25  
65—*LOBIVIA BINGHAMIANA*. A free growing species with bright red flowers. Off sets freely also. 1 inch. .25  
66—*LOBIVIA FEUDOCACHENSIS*. Flowers freely with brilliant flame red flowers. 1 to 2 inches. .25  
67—*LOPHOCEREUS SCHOTTII*. Native of Arizona and Mexico. A much prized cactus. Columnar type with dark spines on ribs. 6 inch plants. \$1.50  
68—*LOPHOPHORA WILLIAMSII*. Known to the Indians as "Peoyote" or "Sacred Mushroom"—later named "Mescal". Attractive, with flattened lobes. Flowers pink with white tufts. Bear small pink blossoms 1 to 2 inches. .30  
MAMILLARIA are a genus of low, small cacti—round or elongated, bearing flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, pink, red and magenta. They are well adapted to small pot culture.  
69—*MAMILLARIA APPENDICULATA*. An interesting type with small white flowers. 1 to 2 inches. .25; 3 to 4 inches. .35  
70—*MAMILLARIA BOCONA*. Covered with white silty hair and bears yellow flowers. Commonly known as the powder puff. 1 inch. .35  
71—*MAMILLARIA CARNEA*. Dark green body with black spines. Flesh colored flowers. 1 inch. .25  
72—*MAMILLARIA CEPHALOPHORA*. Small, waxy type. 1 inch. .25  
73—*MAMILLARIA CORYANDRA*. Small green body making many off sets. Common name—"Puff Ball". 1 to 2 inches. .30  
74—*MAMILLARIA DETERICHII*. A most interesting Mamillaria. 1 inch. .25  
75—*MAMILLARIA DOLICHOCENTRA*. Bright green. 1 inch. .25  
76—*MAMILLARIA DURISPINA*. Has many dense yellow straight spines. A good grower. 1 inch. .25  
77—*MAMILLARIA ELEGANTISSIMA*. Has golden soft interlaced spines. The flower bears a small starlike flower. 1 inch. .25  
78—*MAMILLARIA ELOPSIS*. Small, star like flower. 1 inch. .25  
79—*MAMILLARIA STELLA AURATA*. Similar to above but with stiff central spine. A bit larger type. .35  
80—*MAMILLARIA FRAGILIS*. Pure white spines—sometimes called the thimble cactus. ¾ inch. .20  
81—*MAMILLARIA GIANTAE*. A fast growing, interesting cactus. Flowers are greenish yellow. .25  
82—*MAMILLARIA MENDELIANA*. A good little Mamillaria. 1 inch. .25  
83—*MAMILLARIA MICROCARPA*. From Arizona. Has cushion with thin spines and a few hooked spines. It bears small pink flowers followed by red fruit. Every collection should include this beautiful little plant. 2 to 3 inches. .25  
84—*MAMILLARIA MORGIANA*. Small white spines. 1 inch. .25  
85—*MAMILLARIA PARKINSONIA*. Has attractive white spines with some tipped radial. Flower pink imbedded in white wool. 1 inch. .25  
86—*MAMILLARIA PERBELLA*. Globular with tiny white spines and pink flowers. 1 inch. .25  
87—*MAMILLARIA POTTSI*. Very fine plant. 1 inch. .25  
88—*MAMILLARIA PROLIFERA*. Pure white clusters. 1 inch. .40  
89—*MAMILLARIA RETTIGERIANA*. Quick growing. Some hooked spines. .30  
90—*MAMILLARIA SEMPERVIVI*. Flat top with short nipples. Flowers are pink. 1 inch plants. .30  
91—*MAMILLARIA VIREIDESCAENS*. One you'll like. 1 inch. .30  
92—*MAMILLARIA WOODSII*. White spines, flattened top, crimson flowers. 1 inch. .30  
93—*MAMILLARIA ZONODONTIA*. Interesting and comparatively new in America. 2 to 3 inches. .25  
MONVILLEA—are splendid upright plants allied to the Cereus.  
94—*MONVILLEA DIFFUSA*. Are dark green, with light soft spines. This plant usually has a tendency to curve. 2 to 3 inches. .30  
95—*MEDIOCACTUS COCCINEUS*. A fast growing climbing plant. A night bloomer when mature. ½ to 2 inches. .30  
96—*MEDIOCACTUS LUTEUS*. With many black spines and fine pink to purple flowers. 1 to 3 inches. .25  
NOTOCACTUS are considered most reliable bloomers and easy to grow. Usually they have highly colored spines.  
97—*NOTOCACTUS SCOPA*. Known as the silver ball—it's white spines tipped with red. From Brazil. 1 inch. .40  
98—*NOTOCACTUS SUBMAMMULOSUS*. From South America. Has flat strong spines. 1 inch. .35  
99—*NYCTOCEREUS SERPENTINUS*. Are tall columns—splendid, growing 1 to 2 feet. 1 to 3 inches. .30  
OPUNTIA are the most generally distributed of cacti. Commonly known as the Prickly Pear or Tuna, as the Mexican call them.  
100—*OPUNTIA BASILARIS*. Has a grey green or reddish color when dormant. It is native of the Mohave Desert and bears spiny pink flowers. 3 to 5 inches. .25  
101—*OPUNTIA COQUILLETII*. The "Jumping cactus" of the Southwest. Golden spines very sharp and barbed. Easily broken joints. .50  
102—*OPUNTIA CYLINDRICA*. From Ecuador. Green with imbricate tubercles. Mature plants have red flowers. 2½ to 3½ inches. .25  
103—*OPUNTIA ELATA*. Clear, green, smooth pads. 2 to 3 inches. .25  
104—*OPUNTIA ERINACA*. Has long white bristly spines. Likes full sun. Mature plants have large yellowish pink flowers. 3 to 5 inches. .25  
105—*OPUNTIA FEROCIA*. The "Devil's tongue". 2 to 3 inches. .25  
106—*OPUNTIA FIDELIS*. The "Prickly Pear". 3 to 5 inches. .25  
107—*OPUNTIA HEDYOSYNTESIS*. The "Golden barrel". 3 to 5 inches. .25  
108—*OPUNTIA KERBERI*. The "Prickly pear". 3 to 5 inches. .25  
109—*OPUNTIA MUNILLEA*. The "Prickly pear". 3 to 5 inches. .25  
110—*OPUNTIA PELLITA*. Soft white hair. 3 inches. .35  
111—*OPUNTIA VESTITA*. Soft white hair. 3 inches. .35  
112—*OPUNTIA VILIS*. Grows into a tiny, well shaped tree. Most adaptable to bowl or window planting. 2 to 3 inches. .35  
113—*PACHYCERCEUS MARGINATUS*. The Mexican organ pipe. Sturdy growth with white spines. Fast grower. 2 to 3 inches. .30  
114—*PACHYCERCEUS PRICKERI*. Organ pipe. One of the giant when old but彩色 in color in a small pot of 1 inch. .30  
115—*PARODIA AUREISPINA*. Golden yellow spines. .50  
Arizona Night Blooming Cereus!  
116—*PENICERCEUS GREGGII*. A strange, interesting night bloomer of Arizona and its Southwest. Very spined ribbed spines with extremely large tuberous roots. Very large beautiful blooms, white and fragrant. Mature plants—blooming size. Prepaid \$3.50  
REUBUTAS are small, free blooming cacti from South America. Usually they have soft spines with brilliant flowers.  
117—*REUBUTA MINUSCULA*. Bright green body and brilliant red flowers. 1 inch. .40  
118—*REUBUTA PSEUDODEMINUTA*. Bears gold bronze flowers and clusters freely. 1 inch. .40. Not illustrated  
119—*REUBUTA PYMEA*. Purplish colored little columns with purple flowers. 1 inch. .40  
120—*REUBUTA SENILIS*. Covered with white bristly spines. Bright red flowers. .40  
SELENICERCEUS are slender climbers. Night bloomers with large white flowers.  
121—*SELENICERCEUS MAC DONALDIA*. Native of Uruguay. 4 to 5 inches. .25  
122—*SELENICERCEUS VAGANS*. Very splendid and climbing. Mexico. 2 inches. .25  
123—*LAMMELLOPSIS*. Very interesting. From Mexico. Have many slender ribs. Few erubescens. 1 inch seedlings. .25; 2 to 3 inches. .75  
124—*THELOCACTUS BICOLOR*. Similar to the Cereus. Very free flowering. 1 to 2 inches. .25  
125—*THELOCACTUS BICOLOR*, SCHOTTII VARIETY. 2 to 3 inches. .40  
TRICHOCERCEUS. Sturdy cactus from South America suited for outdoor plantings in warm climates. They like full sun and rich soil. More than a average amount of water. They make good pot plants when given plenty of light.  
126—*TRICHOCERCEUS PASACANA*. Hardy, from South America. In lower altitudes have brown spines. In high, white spines with some wool. 1½ inches. .30  
127—*TRICHOCERCEUS SCHICKENDANZII*. From Argentina. Low growing forming dense clusters. 1¼ inches. .35  
128—*TRICHOCERCEUS SHAFFERI*. Low columnar type. 1¼ inches. .35  
129—*TRICHOCERCEUS SPACHIANUS*. Fast grower with yellow spines. 2 inches. .30; 3 to 4 inches. .75  
130—*TRICHOCERCEUS SPACHIANUS*. Fast grower with yellow spines. 2 inches. .30; 3 to 4 inches. .75  
Prices Include Postage

**PLANT SUN PHOTOSENSEN**  
FOR YOUR GARDEN

Indoor or Outdoor—Easy to Apply

Promotes vigorous growth, increases size of blooms, stronger plants, earlier blooms; prolongs life of cutflowers by stimulating assimilation of all plant foods.

Easy to use. Dissolve in water and sprinkle around base of plants every ten days. Use three treatments for surprising results.

One package—to make 100 gallons....\$ .25  
One package—to make 250 gallons....\$.50  
One 8-ounce can—makes 1560 gallons....1.00  
One 2-pound can—makes 6250 gallons....2.00

Please SEE Other Side of This Interesting Catalogue-Folder

**GARDENERS WISE  
VITAMIZE with B-1**

Add Thompson's Vitamin B-1 to your regular garden routine and your flowers will be the envy of your neighborhood. But be sure to get Thompson's Vitamin B-1 Pellets—with the ingenious Shake-a-drop bottle—the inexpensive, fool-proof way to apply Vitamin B-1.

\$1.00 POSTPAID for 100 TABLETS!

Also sold in pure crystalline powder for those who prefer to measure their own solutions, 100 mg. \$1. mark=2.00 gallons.

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339 W. Van Buren St.  
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## Saguaro Cactus PLANTS and SEEDS!



**SAHUAZO CACTUS**  
(Commonly known as—ARIZONA GIANT CACTUS)

**CEREUS CARNEGIA GIGANTEA**  
(Botanical name.) A columnar, tree shaped cactus. Grows larger than any other cactus in the United States. Flowers are borne at the ends of arms and are greenish white, followed by green fruit which bursts into segments of bright pulp.

1½ Inch Seedlings (about 2 Yrs. Old)—Each 30c Postpaid.

Specimen Plants (About 8 to 10 Yrs. Old)—12 to 15 Inches Tall—Each \$3.00 (Express Collect).

Specimen Plants (About 12 to 15 Yrs. Old)—24 to 30 Inches Tall—Each \$5.00 (Express Collect).

LARGER SIZES ON REQUEST.

### SAHUAZO CACTUS SEED

Grow Your Own Sahuazo Cactus From Seed. Per Package. Post-paid

**25c**

**Here's A Real Bargain!**

### SOUTHWESTERN CACTUS SEEDS

CACTUS SEED should be planted during the spring and summer months in natural desert soil or a mixture of sand, fine silt and leaf mould. Seed should be planted shallow and kept slightly moist until germination—then watered sparingly. Young seedlings should be protected from too much direct sunlight.

MIXED VARIETIES INCLUDING MANY RARE SORTS

PACKET

**25c**

5 PKTS. \$1.00

SOUTHWESTERN WILD FLOWER SEEDS

They may be planted from early Fall to early Spring in the Salt River Valley and similar climates—in the cooler climates during the spring months.

AN EXCELLENT MIXTURE OF MANY SPECIES—THE RESULTS WILL DELIGHT YOU.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE

PACKET

**10c**

OUNCE 30c

# How To ORDER!

**YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS:** Be sure your name and address are written very plainly on each order.

**REMITTANCES:** May be made by Express Money Order—Post Office Money Order—or your personal check. If stamps or currency or coins are sent be sure that same is wrapped carefully to avoid loss.

**WE USE THE GREATEST OF CARE** in filling, checking and packing orders. We would prefer, however, that you make a duplicate copy of your order for comparison.



## How To Care For CACTUS!



The culture of Cactus is not at all complicated. For you to enjoy good results, all you need follow, are the suggestions below . . . .

### SOIL

The native soil is of a peculiar composition; no matter how long a drouth—upon digging a cacti the soil will be found to be slightly moist. A very good soil may be made in which cactus will thrive. The soil should be a very coarse, porous one—that will not pack hard or stay muddy. No set rules can be given for its composition owing to varying characteristics of soil materials available. However, we would suggest as a basis—one part each of coarse gravel, good soil and old leaf mold. Sand, fine silt and some Peat Moss or leaf mold may be added from time to time. Good drainage is essential—and apparently the greatest cultural error is to consider that they all need extremely arid conditions without any water.

### WATERING

Watering is something for which no set rule can be given. Generally, water plants well, and do not repeat until soil is nearly dry. This may be once a day or not for several weeks according to the size of the pot and other conditions. To preserve the brilliant spine colors do not moisten the tops often.

### POTTING

When planting in pots, first cover the drainage hole with a piece of broken pot or a few small stones, then add a little gravel and fill with prepared soil. Pots should be chosen to balance the size of the plants. Too large pots are as harmful as too small ones. Bare rooted plants should have the roots spread apart as much as possible as the soil is added. Any dried out roots on plants should be cut off, before potting.

### HOUSE PLANTS OR OUT DOOR GARDENS

When grown as house plants most kinds will grow continuously as long as proper conditions of heat, light and moisture are maintained. Unless light is strong, reduce watering in winter to check growth as new growth may be pale and spindly. Cactus in outdoor gardens in cold sections should be wintered in a dry cellar or an attic providing these places do not actually freeze and they have a little light. The plants should be dried off and not watered during the winter as they should not grow while in storage.

### PESTS

The most common pests attacking cactus are: Red Spider, Mealy bug and scale. The first two may be controlled by spraying with a solution of Black Leaf 40, Pyrethrum or Rotenone sprays as per directions.

NEMATODES—microscopic worms, attack the roots. Wash off the plants, cut off the roots, dry for a few days and root in slightly moist sand. Then plant in clean soil.

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18 STRIKING SCENES IN NATURAL COLORS!

Packet  
**35c**  
Postpaid



Please SEE Reverse Side of This Catalogue-Folder!

# **CEPHALOCEREUS SENILIS**

**(Commonly Known as---THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN)**

A great favorite. It's single stem is densely covered with long, white silky hair. Pink blossoms.

**1 INCH SEEDLINGS**

**50c Each**

**2 INCH SEEDLINGS**

**85c Each**

**3 INCH SEEDLINGS**

**\$1.25 Each**

**(All Postpaid)**

